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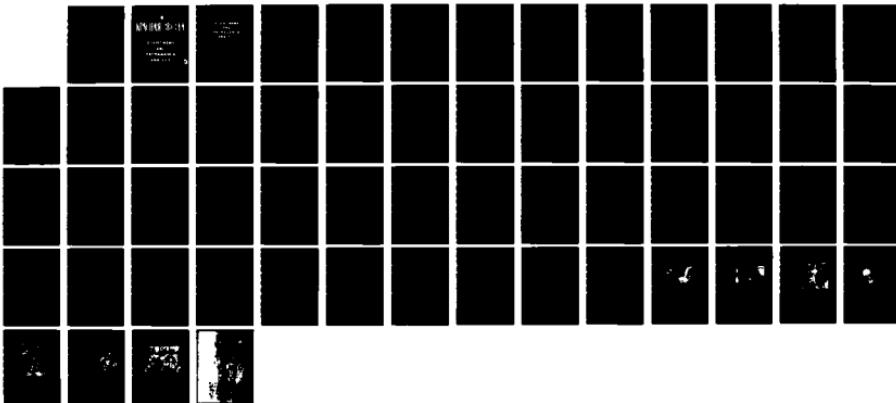
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

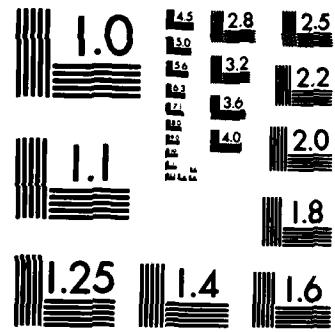
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 3, NO. 2, 1983

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)**

FOR THE PERIOD 1-28 FEBRUARY 1983

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-28 February 1983

Executive Summary

In February 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda, the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 27 percent of its total print space to international events and foreign affairs. Of this amount, over 39 percent was allotted to the contribution of the sustained propaganda attack on political and military policies of the United States government.

For over 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about actions and policies of Washington. With great and steadfast enthusiasm, Soviet propaganda media have stressed and headlined those topics and events that showed the Reagan administration as advocating international imperialism (hegemony), and exacerbating a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race, in order to obtain complete nuclear superiority over the USSR. With an 11 percent increase of press coverage, Soviet rhetoric and misinformation about the U.S., was severe and tough (in February 1983).

Russian propagandists repeatedly stressed topics that highlighted the overall "aggressive and provocative" tone of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions. For example, for over a year, Soviet propagandists have underscored that U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces have the mission of conducting a first strike or surprise attack on the Soviet Union and/or friendly Socialist states. In February, the Kremlin published several feature articles that discussed in great detail the topic of surprise attack, as the essence of U.S. military strategy. In addition, another series of feature articles emphasized that the Pentagon is training Green Beret units and other special task forces to penetrate into Socialist countries with the mission to sabotage selected air facilities, communication centers and other strategic sites.

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda vigorously attacked the activities and policies of U.S. intelligence agencies in general and the Central Intelligence Agency in particular. Moscow emphasized that:

- The CIA is expanding its activities all over the world.
- Under the Reagan administration, the CIA budget has been significantly increased.
- NAZI war criminals were smuggled into the U.S. and used as spies against the USSR and other Socialist states.
- The CIA is trying to undermine the Government of India, by aiding subversive groups in the Northeast states.

Again in February, Soviet propagandists vigorously and consistently headlined and attacked all aspects of U.S. military training exercises and combined maneuvers conducted on the high seas and in foreign countries. The Kremlin continued to portray U.S. and allied military exercises as "provocative and dangerous to world peace." In particular, the Soviet media emphasized the "aggressive and provocative" nature of the Sixth Fleet exercises off the shores of Libya; Team Spirit-83 maneuvers in South Korea, and the U.S.--Honduras military exercise--Big Pine.

As in previous months, Soviet media and propaganda organs continued to attack the "psychological warfare campaign" that the United States is conducting against world communism. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda headlined that:

- Washington continues to conduct psychological war against communism, relying heavily on the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.
- The United States uses over 400 centers and 40 foreign stations as sources of anti-Soviet propaganda.
- The Reagan administration has declared war on international terrorism, which serves as a cover for the propaganda war against Socialist bloc countries.
- In order to influence foreign governments, the CIA spends millions of dollars to purchase and control foreign magazines, newspapers, editors and union leaders.
- The U.S. State Department continues its program of slander and lies in regard to Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

Soviet rhetoric and the number of feature articles about the arms race and arms limitations continued at a very high level of interest. The Kremlin portrayed Reagan as hard-nosed, critical, and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. Soviet propaganda continued to emphasize that:

- Reagan's rhetoric about U.S. support for peace and disarmament is pure propaganda.
- All actions indicate that Reagan favors nuclear war.
- Reagan still wants deployment of the MX.
- The world press and peace movements praise the Soviet Union's dedication to peace and nuclear disarmament.

The Pentagon's funding and development of high technology and advanced weapons systems was a primary topic of Soviet propagandists. A series of articles discussed "the Pentagon's development of mini-nuclear weapons and their hidden meaning."

The Soviet press continued to provide extensive media coverage about U.S. military assistance and mutual security programs. Moscow headlined that:

- Reagan is increasing U.S. military commitment and involvement in El Salvador.
- U.S. and NATO are helping Somalia in its militaristic ambitions.
- Pentagon is increasing its military aid programs to foreign governments all over the world.
- Washington continues to demand that Japan increase its military forces and assume a larger military role in the Pacific.

The amount of space allocated by Moscow to the Soviet sponsored government in Kabul, Afghanistan increased significantly in February. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized that:

- Western countries continue to encourage and support Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries.
- Reagan administration plans to increase its military intervention in Afghanistan.
- The government in Afghanistan is independent and in control of the situation.
- The Afghanistan people appreciate the generous aid being provided by the Soviet government.

In February, Soviet propagandists increased their coverage of Israeli activities and actions in Lebanon. The main focus of Soviet propaganda headlined that "Israel is preparing for new aggression--plans to attack Syria." Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that: (1) Syria strengthens its air defenses in reply to the Israeli threat in the Bekaa area; (2) tension increases in Lebanon; (3) Lebanese patriots increase their anti-Israeli action; guerrilla war is possible, and (4) Israelis conduct punitive and terrorist operations against Lebanese patriots.

The activities of Soviet Military forces in Afghanistan is a subject treated very cautiously by Soviet editors. However, in February, a series of feature articles reported the following in regard to Soviet Military activities and/or events in Afghanistan:

- Many challenges and problems arise for Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan -- quite a few (soldiers) meet the challenges.
- Counterrevolutionaries commit terrible atrocities against Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.

- Officers are awarded medals for military service and heroism in Afghanistan.
 - Order of Red Star is awarded to an officer who excelled in military service in Afghanistan.

The Soviet press and media continued its propaganda campaign to convince the domestic (Russian) audience that the USSR and its allies support peace and nuclear disarmament. The Kremlin repeatedly emphasized that:

"Non-aligned countries and many anti-war movements support peace and disarmament. This has put the United States and NATO in a very difficult position. They must negotiate or loose credibility in Europe. The USSR supports a step-by-step disarmament program which would include an end to developing new nuclear systems and an end to producing materials for such weapons. The Soviet Union wants to decrease the number of nuclear weapons and eventually eliminate all nuclear weapons."

Finally, Soviet military editors highlighted the following topics in regard to troop indoctrination, morale and military discipline in the Soviet armed Forces.

- The communist party should influence every aspect of the armed forces.
- Political officers must teach religious oriented soldiers and officers the deception and falseness of religion.
- The political cadre must teach men respect for authority.
- Major goals for political officers are to improve military readiness, discipline and training.
- Those involved in black market activities must be punished.
- Soldiers who spread rumors should be punished.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through February 1983. During this period, over 47,600 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during February 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In February 1983, slightly over 27 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage was lower by two percent from the previous month (January 1983). As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in February 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table below also reflect Red Star's international coverage for February 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Feb 1983</u>	<u>Jan 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Dec 82</u>
1	United States	39.17%	27.65%	28.41%
2	Afghanistan.....	6.33%	3.38%	3.76%
3	West Germany.....	5.50%	1.95%	2.50%
4	Israel.....	4.14%	2.53%	3.65%
5	Japan.....	3.74%	3.67%	2.19%
6	Lebanon.....	3.58%	1.67%	1.99%
7	Poland.....	2.43%	1.95%	4.27%
8	Czechoslovakia.....	1.87%	6.00%	1.64%
9	Warsaw Pact.....	1.63%	14.90%	2.43%
10	Mongolia.....	1.51%	.32%	1.15%
11	Cuba.....	1.43%	1.30%	1.31%
12	NATO.....	1.43%	.44%	1.95%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, regularly emphasize national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in friendly communist countries; Soviet media also underscore friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and/or delegations. During February 1983, a minimum amount of coverage was given to anniversaries and friendship visits, but those events which were featured by the Soviet press are described below.

Cuba

Red Star featured the friendship visit of Soviet military personnel visiting Cuba. Russian propagandists headlined that "Socialist progress (in Cuba) is obvious." The primary topics emphasized were that:

- Since the revolution, industry and agriculture have grown and progressed rapidly.
- The Cuban revolution has triumphed.
- Cuban military are ready to defend the revolution.

Czechoslovakia

Soviet print media also published a series of feature articles celebrating the February 1948 victory of the Czechoslovakian Communist revolution. A major article by the Czech. Minister of Defense, exhorted the Czechoslovakian army to honor the 35th anniversary of the February victory and to remember the "glory of the revolution in their determination to improve military readiness."

Mongolian

In regard to Mongolia, the Soviet press headlined and featured:

- Celebrations that were held in Moscow to honor the 90th anniversary of D. Sukhe-Bator, founder of the communist party and government of Mongolia.
- Background articles about the peoples' Republic Party and People's Government of Mongolia.
- Biographical sketches and digests of D. Sukhe-Bator.
- Celebrations held in Ulan-Bator to honor the 90th birthday of Sukhe-Bator.

Syria

Russian media featured the friendship visit of Soviet journalists to Syria. Primary topics emphasized by Red Star included:

- Syrian workers are proud of their government and national achievements.
- The population is mobilized to defend Syria against Israel.
- Syrian industry and commerce are healthy and prosperous.
- The new Syria is in the Socialist camp.

UNITED STATES

In February 1983, the editors of Red Star allocated over 39 percent of its space to international events and foreign affairs of the United States - this amount is an increase of 12 percent from the previous month. During the past 43 months, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States has been approximately 28 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events (see Table 1).

During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. With the increased coverage of the United States (in February) Soviet media content reflected a very tough posture.

Russian propagandists repeatedly stressed numerous topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative" nature of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on the following subjects:

- Reagan's talk about U.S. support for peace and disarmament is propaganda.
- The Pentagon has over 7,000 nuclear weapons in Europe, making Europe a U.S. hostage.
- Actions and words of the White House! In spite of Reagan's talk about supporting disarmament and avoiding nuclear war, all actions indicate the opposite.
- The U.S. and NATO are spreading false information about their support for nuclear disarmament. The United States wants to appease public opinion and draw attention away from plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe.
- New U.S. policy for Asia! The Pentagon strengthens its military positions and alliances with South Korea, Japan and ASEAN countries.
- Sri Lanka, Syria and other governments criticize U.S. decision to form CENTCOM-Central Command. The Pentagon is increasing its military presence in the Middle East.
- Washington's shadow over Central America! Reagan continues to support bloody dictatorships in Central America.
- United States continues to conduct psychological warfare against communism, relying heavily on Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.
- Dirty tricks of the CIA! CIA continues to spread lies about a Bulgarian link to the attempted assassination of the Pope.

"Surprise Attack" -- The Core of U.S. Military Strategy

For over a year, Soviet propagandists have underscored that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces have the mission of conducting a first strike or "surprise attack" on the Soviet Union and/or friendly Socialist states. In February, Red Star printed several feature articles that reviewed the content of a new book, published by Voyenizdat (Military Publishers), which discussed in great detail the topic of "surprise attack," as the essence of U.S. military strategy. According to the Soviets, "the Pentagon has gone through three stages of the surprise attack strategy." These strategies are:

- First Stage (1945-1953)** -- The U.S. relied on nuclear weapons - the air blitzkrieg strategy.
- Second Stage (1953-1960)** -- The U.S. developed a massive attack strategy -- all out war on the USSR and the Socialist bloc countries.
- Third stage (1960-present)** -- A strategy which is based on the deployment of rapid reaction forces.

Expansion of U.S. Special Forces and other "Diversionist Forces"

A series of feature articles in Red Star emphasized that the Pentagon is training Green Beret units and other special task forces to penetrate into Socialist countries with the mission to sabotage selected airports, railroad stations and other strategic sites. The Soviet military press headlined that:

- The Pentagon plans to increase the number of Green Beret units and expand their activities.
- The U.S. government plans to increase the funds available to Green Berets and other diversionist forces.
- The Number of men in Green Beret units will be expanded to 4,800.
- U.S. Rangers and Black Berets and other special forces are being trained to conduct subversive activities in mountainous terrain and other areas.

Disarmament -- Ball is in the U.S. Court

In a feature article based on a TASS interview with the Soviet leader--Yuri Andropov-- Red Star reported that:

"Andropov commented on Reagan's latest suggestions made to the leaders of Europe regarding the liquidation of land-based medium range nuclear missiles: Andropov stated that Reagan's suggestions are not new -- they still are a zero option; this is unacceptable to the USSR. The United States still is not serious about disarmament. The USSR has repeatedly made realistic and constructive suggestions but to no avail. The ball is in the U.S. court. A meeting between Reagan and Andropov is seen as possible and constructive."

Other articles on the topic of disarmament headlined that:

- The World Press praises the Soviet Union's dedication to peace and nuclear disarmament.
- U.S. wants the zero option -- the complete disarmament of Soviet missiles.
- In any disarmament agreement, British and French missiles must be included.
- The USSR has consistently and persistently supported nuclear disarmament-- Reagan has refused to get serious.

As mentioned before, the Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in February it was 66 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2
CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>February 1983</u>	<u>January 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Dec 82</u>
1. United States.....	66.63%	60.20%	56.43%
2. Israel.....	7.28%	5.80%	7.82%
3. West Germany.....	6.87%	2.85%	2.97%
4. Japan.....	5.62%	7.48%	3.62%
5. South Africa.....	1.85%	3.33%	2.31%
6. Poland.....	1.47%	----	1.43%
7. South Korea.....	1.42%	.22%	.71%
8. Afghanistan.....	1.40%	----	.23%
9. Pakistan.....	1.27%	2.52%	1.53%
10. Honduras.....	1.21%	.68%	.10%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony -- a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space

allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983						1982							
	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN
US Military/ Political Hegemony	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%
All Other	03%	09%	08%	13%	02%	04%	05%	05%	08%	02%	05%	04%	09%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The managing editor of Red Star uses every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in an effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this propaganda objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In February 1983, 58 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism) - this is a 16% increase in the amount of space allocated for this propaganda theme, as compared with the previous month (see Table 3), and the highest coverage in over three years.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1983				1982				Aug	Jul	Jun
	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep					
1. World Wide	41%	10%	24%	18%	51%	38%	26%	39%	36%		
3. Europe	18%	29%	34%	31%	17%	18%	34%	10%	30%		
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	25%	28%	30%	17%	06%	11%	09%	27%	24%		
4. Asia/Pacific	08%	20%	08%	26%	09%	31%	03%	06%	04%		
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	08%	13%	04%	08%	00%	02%	18%	18%	06%		
6. Other	---	---	00%	00%	17%	00%	00%	00%	00%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

Deployment of Nuclear Weapons and First Strike

Again in February, Soviet propagandists repeatedly underscored and headlined the topics that (1) the United States desires a direct confrontation with the USSR, and (2) the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles to Europe is for the purpose of being able to conduct a first nuclear strike on Russia. Moscow headlined:

- More missiles only increases the chance of nuclear war in Europe.
- Reagan's military policy is based on being able to conduct and win a nuclear conflict.
- The United States is preparing for nuclear war. The U.S. is a threat to the entire world.
- Pershing II missiles can be used in a first strike.
- The U.S. and NATO insist on military supremacy over the USSR.

The following abstracts from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the topic of deployment of nuclear missiles and direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The French magazine, Monde Diplomatique, emphasizes that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe could be used to conduct a first strike on the

USSR. The French magazine stresses that the Reagan administration is not serious about disarmament."

"Pentagon sets sights on Greenland. United States has established radio systems in Greenland to control nuclear missile flights (B-52s and cruise missiles); these radio stations also will communicate with satellites. These radio systems also play an important role in U.S. first strike strategy. (Two radio systems are called Giant Talk and OL-5)."

"NATO General Secretary Lunz claims that the USSR is increasing the number of missiles in Europe. This lie is being used to justify the Pentagon's deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe."

"Pentagon's policy is to be able to conduct and win a nuclear war. This policy is contained in a Department of Defense Document--Directive for U.S. Defense Policy for FY 1984-1988. In this document, the U.S. government is urged to develop and build a strategic military anti-satellite system, as well as other offensive systems."

"French (retired) Admiral Sanginetti criticizes NATO plans to go forward with the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe. According to the French Admiral, NATO already has too many missiles, especially on U.S. submarines. More missiles only increases the chance for nuclear war in Europe."

"The United States and NATO insist on the deployment of new and dangerous medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The U.S. and NATO want military supremacy over the USSR. Many individuals in Europe criticize these plans. The U.S. and USSR are equal and there is no necessity for more missiles in Europe."

"The Pentagon is modernizing and enlarging its nuclear bases in England and Sicily."

"The Pentagon is preparing for nuclear war. As part of this plan, the U.S. is continuing to increase its nuclear arsenals and develop new dangerous weapon systems."

"The NATO Chief, General Lunz, continues to advocate NATO deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles (Pershing II) and cruise missiles in Europe."

U.S. Intelligence Agencies Support War Criminals

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda was used to attack vigorously the activities and policies of the U.S. intelligence agencies in general and the Central Intelligence Agency in particular. In February, the Russians emphasized that:

- The CIA is expanding its activities all over the world.
- Under the Reagan administration, the CIA budget has been significantly increased.
- NAZI war criminals were smuggled into the U.S. (after World War II) and used as spies against the USSR and other Socialist states.
- The CIA has been given free reign to intervene into the domestic politics of foreign governments.
- The CIA is trying to undermine the Indian government by contributing to the instability of the Northeast states.

The following abstracts and/or headlines of Red Star articles illustrate the overall tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the topic of U.S. intelligence activities.

"Two U.S. spies are condemned by an East Berlin court to six years in prison for espionage."

"First there was the Führer, then there was Uncle Sam. The U.S. supported and covered-up for former Nazi Klaus Barbie. The CIA used him as an intelligence agent and protected him. Many former Nazi criminals were smuggled to the U.S. after World War II and used as spies against the USSR."

"U.S. agencies protect Nazi criminals like K. Barbie. The CIA protected many other Nazi criminals in order to use their information about the USSR."

"U.S. protects former Nazis. A Brooklyn court refuses to turn over a Nazi criminal who mass-murdered Soviets in World War II."

"CIA has free reign. U.S. pompously announced a so-called program of democracy through public diplomacy. The upshot of this program is that the U.S. government has openly and officially declared that it will intervene in the domestic political affairs of other countries. This intervention is no longer a secret--it

is open, kosher and necessary. The CIA, in other words, has a free reign in the domestic affairs of other countries. The CIA could interpret this as a green light to plan, supervise and conduct intervention; CIA subversive actions will be made legal."

"Dirty tricks of CIA. CIA continues to spread lies about the so-called Bulgarian link to the attempted assassination of the Pope in Rome. CIA agents went to Turkey to manufacture this link; any evidence found by the CIA is pure lies." (N.Y. Times and Readers Digest.)

"Criticism of the U.S. for protecting Nazi war criminals in exchange for intelligence information about Socialist bloc countries. The Soviet Union has repeatedly requested the return of Nazi criminals and Soviet traitors, but the U.S. has refused. Many of these criminals are guilty of burning Soviet women and children alive and other atrocities. But, the U.S. continues to use these criminals as intelligence agents against the USSR and other Socialist Bloc countries."

"The U.S. Ambassador and embassy employees in Panama are guilty of gathering secret information about Panamanian military forces and government. The Panamanian government wants to declare the ambassador persona non grata. The Panamanian government also disapproves of U.S. plans for the Canal Zone."

"CIA has a free reign. The U.S. government has appointed itself as the defender of democracy. U.S. announces its program of democracy through public diplomacy. This gives the U.S. the right to intervene in the internal politics of other countries. It is well known that the U.S. bribes many governments, and if that fails they infiltrate foreign governments with CIA agents. The U.S. has bribed many countries with its military and economic aid programs."

United States Military Provocation

Also in February, Soviet propagandists and editors vigorously and consistently headlined and attacked all aspects of U.S. military training exercises and maneuvers conducted on the high seas and in foreign countries. The Soviets continued to portray U.S. and allied military exercises as "provocative and dangerous to world peace." The Red Star emphasized the "aggressive and provocative" nature of Sixth Fleet exercises off the shores of Libya; Team Spirit-83 maneuvers in South Korea, and the U.S.--Honduras military exercise-Big Pine. Some examples of feature articles and headlines are listed below:

Sixth Fleet Exercises

"U.S. Navy ships are in waters close to Libya for military training. Libya claims that U.S. activities are aggressive and provocative. Since 1981, the U.S. has conducted an anti-Libyan propaganda campaign."

"Libyan President Qaddafi criticizes a U.S. military presence near the coast of Libya. Washington has aggressive attentions."

"Libya appeals to the United Nations Security Council to discuss U.S. military provocations in the region. Libya claims that U.S. AWACS aircraft in Egypt and Sixth Fleet ships near Libya are provocative and intimidating."

"United Nations Security Council meets, at Libya's request, to discuss the dangerous situation in the Mediterranean and Middle East. Many United Nations members criticize U.S. provocation against Libya. U.S. provocations against Libyas are only a few among many U.S. provocations against non-aligned countries."

"The U.S is using its "big stick" policy to deal with developing countries, especially when it comes to Libya. U.S. Navy ships near Libya are dangerous and disturbing to peace in the area."

Team Spirit-83

"U.S. and South Korean military maneuvers - 'Team Spirit-83' - are considered to be a threat by North Korea. These maneuvers are a threat to the entire Far East."

"The U.S. begins 'Team Spirit-83' maneuvers in South Korea. Over 70,000 U.S. military personnel and 118,000 South Korean military personnel participate in this provocative exercise. Maneuvers are being conducted close to the North Korean border--too close. North Korea feels that this is a threat. These maneuvers will continue for over two months."

"North Korean Embassy in Moscow holds a press conference to discuss the situation in Korea. North Korea criticizes Team Spirit maneuvers."

"The U.S. is a serious threat to the region. North Korean media strongly criticize US-Korean 'Team Spirit-83' maneuvers."

Other Military Exercises

"Nicaragua criticizes joint U.S.--Honduras military maneuvers which are being conducted several kilometers from the Nicaraguan border. 'Big Pine' maneuvers are a threat to Nicaragua, but Nicaragua will defend itself. The U.S. is responsible for increased tension in the region."

"From February 1-6, U.S. and Honduras military conducted a joint exercise called 'Big Pine'. About 6,000 men were involved in this provocative venture. This was the largest military maneuver ever held in the region. The military maneuvers were conducted near Nicaragua and perceived as very provocative by the Nicaraguan government. The nuclear submarine George Washington was involved. In addition, it was no accident that the U.S. held this exercise in Honduras. Washington has increased military aid to Honduras over ten fold in the past three years. These maneuvers may be a part of U.S. preparations to attack Nicaragua. At any rate, they have increased tension in the region."

"Joint U.S-Honduras maneuvers near the border of Nicaragua are a real threat to the sovereignty of Nicaragua. Over 6,000 men will take part in this exercise for a week."

"United States military forces complete US-Panamanian maneuvers in the Panama Canal Zone. Over 10,000 men were involved. These maneuvers worked out a strategy against a partisan attack on the Panama Canal."

"Joint U.S.-Panamanian maneuvers, 'Kindle Liberty-83,' begin in Panama. Over 9,000 U.S. and 1,000 Panamanian soldiers participate."

"Portuguese-U.S.-British forces conduct naval maneuvers in Portuguese waters."

"U.S.-Japanese naval exercises are being conducted in Japanese waters."

"US-Australian Navy maneuvers, 'Sea Eagle-83,' will last from February 21 to March 9. These maneuvers will be in Australian waters and over 20 ships will be involved."

Selected abstracts and headlines, from the February issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, that reveal the overall scope and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the theme of U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"Expansion of U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean is criticized by the Indian government."

"The Pentagon is increasing military presence in the Mideast. CENTCOM controls Rapid Deployment Forces and their activities in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area. The countries in the area are critical of U.S. decision to form CENTCOM."

"Reagan administration states that U.S. Marines will stay in Lebanon for an indefinite period."

"U.S. is increasing its military forces in the Middle East. Soviet veterans committee protests U.S. militarism and the Pentagon's creation of CENTCOM."

"Governments and world public opinion denounce U.S. military build-up in the Indian Ocean, and related attempts to turn Diego Garcia and other islands into giant military bases."

"The Pentagon has 30 military bases in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. is increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Africa. The U.S. is taking over military sites in Kenya, and strengthening its military alliance with Somalia."

"The Reagan administration plans to increase and expand the scope of activities of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Current costs of these forces is over three million dollars. They are a major factor in U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf. The forces will be modernized and increased to 440,000 men."

"India is disturbed by instability in the Northeast states. India media claims that the CIA is trying to undermine the government by helping the insurgents. The U.S. wants India to lose influence in the world."

"The Chairman of the National People's Party of Pakistan criticizes the U.S. for using Pakistan as a military base to train and aid Afghanistan counterrevolutionary forces."

"The United States, England and West Germany are aiding South Africa in the conduct of insurgency and diversionist activities against nearby countries. The U.S. and NATO continue to send military aid and weapons to South Africa."

"The U.S. must stop its aggressive policy toward Afghanistan. Washington is arming counterrevolutionaries. The CIA is training the bandits in Pakistan."

"The CIA is supplying counterrevolutionary bands (in Afghanistan) with millions of dollars in weapons and supplies. Thanks to Soviet aid, stability may soon return to the region."

"Evil intentions of the U.S. continue with military intervention in El Salvador. Reagan wants to overthrow the revolution. Washington is strengthening its military bases in the region to prevent people's revolutions."

"The U.S. is increasing the strength of its military bases in the South Atlantic and the Caribbean. The Pentagon is increasing the number and size of military maneuvers in these areas."

"The Pentagon increases its military forces in Asia. The U.S. is reinforcing its bases and increasing its military strength in the entire Pacific area. In fact, the U.S. plans to deploy nuclear weapons to the Far East. In Japan, the Misawa Air Base is being prepared for F-16s and nuclear weapons. The U.S. is assigning to Japan the role of gendarme of the Far East. South Korea also serves U.S. military interests in the region. Each year, joint U.S.-South Korean maneuvers, 'Team Spirit', get larger."

The Psychological Warfare Campaign Continues

As in previous months, Soviet media and propaganda organs continued to attack the "psychological warfare campaign" that the United states is conducting against communism. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda headlined the following topics:

- Washington continues to conduct psychological war against communism, relying heavily on VOA and Radio Free Europe.
- Since 1981, Poland has been a special target for U.S. propaganda.

- Washington uses over 400 centers and 40 foreign stations as sources of anti-Soviet propaganda.
- NATO is taking a more active role in anti-Soviet propaganda.
- Reagan is increasing the budget and scope of activities of the VOA and other radio (propaganda) stations.
- The Reagan administration has declared war on international terrorism, which is a cover for the propaganda war on Socialist block countries.
- In order to influence foreign governments, the CIA spends millions of dollars to purchase and control foreign magazines, newspapers, editors and union leaders (all over the world).
- The U.S. State Department continues its slander and lies in regard to Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. There is nothing new in this area of slander. Even the U.S. press has lost interest in these unfounded lies.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In February 1983, Soviet rhetoric and the number of articles about the arms race and arms limitation continued at a very high level of attention; however, the amount of space devoted to this topic decreased by five percent from the previous month (see Table 3). The Kremlin portrayed Reagan as hard-nosed, critical, and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America.

Much of Soviet propaganda coverage described the United States development of high technology and advanced weapon systems. In fact, several feature articles discussed the Pentagon's development of "mini-nuclear weapons and their hidden meaning." The Russians emphasized:

- The only drawback to (U.S.) mininuclear weapons is the high cost, especially if they are thermo-nuclear.
- The Pentagon wants to add mini-nuclear ordnance (1-3 kilotons and some less than one kiloton) to its arsenal in Europe.
- Mini-nuclear weapons would be effective in an area of 100 meters.
- Small nuclear bombs would be used against tanks and ground troops in the place of artillery.

In regard to the general topic of the arms race and arms limitation, Soviet propaganda continued to emphasize that:

- Reagan's rhetoric about U.S. support for peace and disarmament is pure propaganda.
- All actions indicate that Reagan favors nuclear war.
- Reagan still wants deployment of the MX.
- The world press praises the Soviet Union's dedication to peace and nuclear disarmament.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the February issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet view on disarmament and arms control are presented below:

On missiles and new weapons:

"All U.S. armed Forces will deploy new missile systems. In fact, the Pentagon is continually coming up with new and more powerful weapons systems. The USAF will deploy 48 B-1B bombers in the next few years; the navy will increase its fleet to 600 ships. Reagan's talk about peace and disarmament is propaganda."

"The Pentagon is accelerating the development of new weapons. The U.S. is testing a new missile, that does not have a nuclear warhead, but could destroy enemy ICBMs."

"The U.S. conducts more underground nuclear tests in Nevada."

"Reagan's policy is dangerous to the world. Deployment of the MX would violate SALT 1 and SALT 2. The U.S. magazine, Foreign Affairs, criticizes U.S. military build-up and the administration's failure to make any progress on disarmament."

"The White House decides to prolong the authority of the Committee on Strategic Forces for one more month. The committee supports the deployment of MX missile. The committee is investigating the possibility of deploying the new ICBM."

"Reagan continues to lobby for MX and B-1 bomber programs."

"As far as nuclear war is concerned, the Pentagon continues to develop new nuclear strategy and weapons systems."

"The Pentagon is expanding the Trident program. The Reagan administration is continuing its rapid military build-up of strategic nuclear weapons. In the next ten years, the U.S. Navy will obtain 20 Trident submarines with 24 Trident 2 SLBMs each. Each missile can carry 10-15 warheads."

"The United States tests a new cruise missiles in Nevada."

On the Pentagon's military budget:

"Weinberger presents the military budget to the Congress. In this report, Reagan wants to spend three trillion dollars on the military build-up over the next 4-5 years. The justification for such a tremendous budget is based on the mythical threat from the East. The major focus of the military program is the modernization of nuclear strike forces."

"Rockwell International received a contract to manufacture seven B-1 bombers for the USAF. It will cost 30 billion dollars for ten B-1s. In a 214 million dollar project, Boeing will manufacture the electronics for the B-1 bomber."

"Reagan insists that the Pentagon's annual military budget continue to grow."

"Reagan asks Congress for 963 million dollars in 1984 for a variety of chemical weapons."

The Soviet media increased acutely the amount of coverage allocated to the topic of arms reduction and control -- in February over 33 percent of the space devoted to the arms race concerned arms reduction and control. Moscow underscored the following propaganda topics:

- The US and NATO are spreading false information that they support the Geneva talks.

- In spite of U.S. rhetoric about supporting disarmament, all actions indicate the opposite.
- The New York Times criticizes Reagan's zero option.
- The Pentagon continues to support policy of military build-up and the arms race.

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to arms reduction and control are presented below:

"Reagan is talking about disarmament and arms control only to appease the public and draw attention away from the Pentagon plans to deploy new missiles to Europe. In addition, the U.S. and Canada have agreed to test new U.S. missiles."

"Over 51 percent of U.S. citizens support disarmament. The U.S. has consistently delayed progress at the disarmament talks in Geneva. The U.S. zero option is totally unacceptable to the USSR, as it decreases the number of Soviet missiles and increases the number of U.S. missiles. How can you have disarmament when Washington continues to expand its military presence all over the world--in the Mideast, Far East, South Africa and Central America."

"The U.S. is obstructing the Geneva talks. Newspapers worldwide praise the Soviet Union's dedication to peace and nuclear disarmament. Reagan's zero option is unfair and unrealistic. The Soviet suggestions are the best by far."

"The U.S. continues to support the arms race. Washington wants the USSR to reduce and disarm its ICBMs and ballistic missiles. U.S. position favors a zero option--the complete disarming of Soviet missiles, while the Pentagon increase its forces. This is totally unacceptable to the USSR. Pentagon increases the number of its missiles and paradoxically claims it supports disarmament."

"The zero option plan is unfair to the USSR; it does not count the French and English missiles."

"The zero option is not realistic. In any disarmament agreement, British and French missiles must be included in the count. The U.S. will continue to support its position regarding deployment of new medium range missiles in Europe. The Pentagon continues to increase its nuclear weapons stock pile and military presence in Europe and Mideast."

"The USSR has consistently and persistently supported nuclear disarmament, but the U.S. refuses to get serious at the Geneva talks. In fact, Washington continues to build arms and carry on as if nuclear war is survivable and no threat to the world."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In February 1983, Soviet propagandists decreased the amount of emphasis on United States Military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs by approximately five percent (see Table 3), as compared to the previous month. The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period July 1982 through February 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*	Sep 1982*	Aug 1982*	Jul 1982*
1. Asia/Pacific	41%	20%	25%	57%	70%	20%	48%	12%
2. Latin America	23%	13%	05%	17%	01%	03%	17%	02%
3. Middle East	17%	28%	45%	12%	11%	67%	29%	81%
4. Europe/NATO	14%	29%	25%	14%	18%	10%	06%	02%
5. China	05%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

It should be noted that China received five percent of the total amount of space allocated to this topic. For the most part, the China content reflects the visit of Secretary of State Schultz to Beijing. In several articles, the Soviets reported that:

- Schultz's visit indicates that U.S.-Chinese relations are improving.
- Disagreement about Taiwan continues to be a major problem.
- China supports U.S. policy in many areas, but disagrees with American foreign policy in regard to Israel and Namibia.

The major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are usually based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In February, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- The U.S. is increasing its military commitment and involvement in El Salvador.
- The U.S. and NATO are helping Somalia in its militaristic ambitions.
- The Pentagon is increasing its military aid programs to foreign governments all over the world.
- Washington continues to demand that Japan increase its military forces and assume a larger military role in the Pacific.

Again, U.S. military assistance and security relations with Japan were the focus of Soviet attention. Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to military assistance and mutual security subjects about Japan are presented below:

"Secretary of State Schultz visits Tokyo to discuss deployment of nuclear weapons (on U.S. submarines) to Japan. The U.S. is preparing Misawa Air Base for F-16s which can carry nuclear weapons."

"Japan is purchasing more E-2C aircraft from the Pentagon."

"Japan will purchase six AWACS aircraft from Pentagon."

"The Japanese government and military leaders develop secret military plans with the U.S. and U.S. allies."

"Japanese scientists strongly disapprove of the increasing level of United States military activities in Japan."

"The Japanese government officially permits U.S. Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons to use Japanese port facilities."

"The United States and Japan continue to strengthen their military alliance. The Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone stated that Tokyo fully supports U.S. military policy in the Pacific Ocean area."

"Japan and the U.S. continue to strengthen military ties. Japan, under U.S. direction, is constructing nuclear sites on Misawa Air Base. This activity is contrary to the Japanese constitution."

"The Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone insists that Japan will increase its military forces in order to support Washington's military policies in the Pacific."

"The Pentagon intends to turn the Port of Sasebo, Japan into an important strategic naval complex in the Sea of Japan."

"The Japanese public is disturbed by the demand of the Pentagon that Japan increase its military forces."

In regard to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics about Central America, Russian propaganda headlined:

- Washington casts a shadow over Central America--Reagan continues to support bloody dictatorships.
- U.S. strengthens military alliance with Honduras in order to undermine the government in Nicaragua.
- Joint U.S.-Honduras military maneuvers increase tension.
- U.S. military aid and support encourage dictatorships and the killing of innocent people in El Salvador and Guatemala.
- Reagan continues to arm the bloody Salvadoran dictatorship.
- Washington continues to send military aid to the bloody Salvadoran government. In the past week alone, almost three hundred innocent people disappeared or were killed by security forces.

Additional abstracts of articles from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

"The Pentagon will use military bases in Sicily for Rapid Deployment Forces. The Pentagon is increasing U.S. military presence and activities in Italy. Italian Defense Minister Lagorio aids U.S.-NATO strategy."

"The Phillipine defense minister visits Washington to obtain more military aid."

"Admiral Trost visits the Phillipines to discuss new U.S. military treaty."

"India is disturbed by massive U.S. military assistance to Pakistan--U.S. military assistance increases tension in the entire area."

"The U.S. supplied F-16 aircraft have arrived in Pakistan."

"Portugal and the U.S. cannot agree on continued U.S. military bases in the Azores. Both sides have serious disagreements."

"In 1984, Washington will spend 9.2 billion dollars on military aid to foreign governments. Israel will receive 2.5 billion dollars, Egypt 2 billion dollars. Other recipients of aid include the NATO countries and Pakistan."

"The Pentagon sells 15 F-4s to England."

"The Pentagon sells 66 F-104s to Taiwan."

"Belgium will buy 44 F-16s from the Pentagon."

"The Pentagon sells two ships to Saudi Arabia."

"The Pentagon would like to turn Portugal into a giant military base for Rapid Deployment Forces. The U.S. wants to rebuild bases in Azores for Rapid Deployment Forces."

"The Pentagon increases military activities with South Africa."

"The U.S. feverishly modernizes the Mombasa Port in Kenya to accommodate large U.S. Navy ships."

"Washington plans to increase the number of military personnel in Lebanon to over 10,000 men. In fact, U.S. Marines and Israelis have conducted joint military training in Lebanon. The U.S.-Israeli alliance threatens Lebanese independence."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in January, it was three percent.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the following topics:

- How to steal a billion dollars? Tax avoidance has become a fine art for corporations and congressmen who are willing to hire tax experts.
- Although the U.S. government loses millions due to clever tax tricks, Washington regains this money from the poor, old and middle class tax payers.
- Americans pay millions for medication which is useless.
- Large U.S. chemical companies dump chemical wastes (non-prescription drugs) and endanger the lives of the working people.
- A bomb explodes near the Aeroflot office in Washington D.C. The anti-Soviet terrorists have not been caught.
- A U.S. Air Force B-52 crashes near Sacramento, California.
- A Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs postpones voting on the confirmation of Edelman for director of Agency on Arms Control and Disarmament. Edelman opposes arms control, and brings little experience to the job.

AFGHANISTAN

The amount of space allocated by Moscow to the Soviet sponsored government in Kabul increased significantly in February 1983 (see Table 1), part of this increase was due to the friendship visit of the Afghanistan Defense Minister to Moscow. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized that:

- Western countries continue to encourage and support Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries.

- The Reagan administration plans to increase its military intervention in Afghanistan.
- The government in Afghanistan is independent and in control of the situation.
- The Afghanistan people appreciate the generous aid being provided by the Soviet government.

The following Red Star headlines and abstracts reveal the overall focus of Russian propaganda related to the situation and events in Afghanistan.

- Atrocities against Soviet soldiers. Afghanistan counterrevolutionary bands continue to commit vicious acts and atrocities against the people and Soviet troops. Disfigurement and dismemberment by the bandits are common. In addition, they have killed many innocent people and have destroyed much property--including schools, hospitals and factories. Recently, a band of counterrevolutionaries burned an entire village--many innocent people died in the fire.
- United States and allies support atrocities committed by counter-revolutionary bands--they continue to pour arms and money into the struggle against the legitimate government in Kabul.
- The U.S. must stop its aggressive policy against Afghanistan. The president of Afghanistan emphasizes that Washington must stop its support of counterrevolutionaries. The CIA is arming and training rebels in Pakistan.
- Military intervention increases. The United States is increasing military aid and training of counterrevolutionaries.
- The Afghanistan government denounces Pakistan for helping to arm, train and shelter counterrevolutionaries.
- The Chairman of the National People's Party of Pakistan criticizes the United States for using Pakistan territory to arm and train counter-revolutionaries.
- Friends and enemies of Afghanistan. The economic recovery of Afghanistan would be much better if the counterrevolutionaries and their supporters would not interfere with such programs. Reagan supplies counterrevolutionaries with millions of dollars in weapons and supplies. Thanks to Soviet aid, stability may soon return to the region.
- The Communist Party organization in the Afghanistan Army is growing in numbers and influence--this will help to increase stability and efficiency in the army.

- Afghanistan Army units conduct several successful operations against counterrevolutionaries in the Province of Nangarkhar.
- People want peace. The Afghanistan people support the April revolution and are devoted to rebuilding the nation. They fully support the government and the party.
- Talks were warm and productive. The Afghanistan Defense Minister meets and talks with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov in the Kremlin (on February 5). They discussed subjects of mutual interest. Afghanistan's defense minister visits Soviet military installations and units.
- Soviet soldiers continue to help Afghanistan people in civic action programs.

WEST GERMANY

For over three years, the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of 2.5 percent of foreign news coverage to events and activities in West Germany--in February it was 5.5 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda underscored the following topics:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Neo-Nazi Activities World War II and
West German militarism | 54% (total space alloca-
ted to W. Germany) |
| 2. West German domestic politics..... | 26% |
| 3. Psychological Warfare | 20% |

The overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to West Germany are contained in the following Red Star headlines and abstracts.

- Neo-Nazis are becoming more active and powerful. Neo-Nazi groups often assemble to honor World War II battles and Nazi heros.
- Neo-Nazis increase activities. Neo-Nazi groups have close ties with the Bundeswher. They are increasing their activities, including terrorist operations, and they can obtain weapons due to their connections with the West German government.
- Neo-Nazi groups are increasing in strength. West Germany and the West have forgotten the lessons of World War II.
- West German historians have changed the history of World War II. German historians distort history about the Battle of Stalingrad.
- Senselessness and tragedy of war. A World War II account discusses how the Russian winters caused suffering and defeat of the German army.

- Revival of militarism. The Christian Social Union would like to revive a strong military force in Germany. Certain circles would like to revive the old Germany (i.e., pre-1937).
- The slogan of the Christian Social Union is "we are bringing order to Germany again."
- The Christian Social Union supports a strong U.S. military alliance and the deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe. The CSU would like to see the Geneva disarmament talks fail.
- The conservative right of the CSU maintains a strong position in regard to the Soviet threat. They favor the deployment of new nuclear missiles to Europe.
- Minister of Internal Affairs, F. Zimmerman, discusses the slanderous "facts" about alleged atrocities committed by Soviet soldiers against the German people.
- Poland hopes that West Germany will not break any German-Polish treaties. The Polish government officially protests statements made by the German government about (false) claims to Polish territory.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

During the past seven months, Soviet propagandists have fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In February 1983, the editors of Red Star increased their coverage of Israeli activities and actions in Lebanon (see Table 1). Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Israeli troops fire on Syrians in Bekaa Valley.
- Israeli army prepares for further aggression.
- Israelis conduct punitive operations against Lebanese patriots.
- Israeli forces harass and oppress Lebanese people.

An analysis of the amount of Red Star space devoted to Israel and Lebanon, by general topic, revealed the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>
1. Military actions and build-up	79%	40%
2. Israeli harassment, repression, terror.....	14%	29%
3. United States military/political aid.....	07%	08%
4. Withdrawal talks	00%	23%

*Represents percent of space (CM^2) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel are listed below:

- Israel is preparing for new aggression--plans to attack Syria. Israeli forces are reinforcing their military positions in Lebanon. In fact, it looks like Israel plans to attack Syria; this will be another threat to the entire Middle East.
- Again on the verge of war. The new Israeli Defense Minister, M. Arens, is a hawk. He will continue Sharon's policies, and oppose withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon. In fact, Israel continues to reinforce its military positions in Lebanon in the Bekaa Valley. Many believe that Israel is preparing for new aggression.
- The Syrians prepare to defend their country from Israeli attack.
- Syria strengthens its air defenses. Israel is threatening Syria by reinforcing its military positions in Bekaa.
- Tension remains in Lebanon. Lebanese patriots are increasing their anti-Israeli actions; guerrilla war is possible.
- Lebanese patriots continue to attack Israeli troops in South Lebanon.
- Israeli troops continue to cause tension in Lebanon and harass the local population.
- Israeli troops continue to terrorize Lebanese population with needless arrests, searches and interrogations.
- The U.S. supports Israel's position on the occupation of South Lebanon.

- American-Israeli alliance threatens Lebanese independence. The Pentagon plans to increase its military forces in Lebanon to 10,000 men.
- Israeli military colonization of Jordan's West Bank--Israeli occupation continues with no sign of ending.

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in February it was 3.7 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

Topic	<u>Feb '83</u>	<u>Jan '83</u>	<u>Dec '82</u>
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism	38%	66%	11%
2. U.S. military assistance	38%	18%	55%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	24%	11%	34%
4. Other.....	00%	05%	00%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Japan are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

"Japanese Navy plans to block international waters. In case of crisis in the Far East, the Japanese Navy will cooperate with the U.S. strategy to block international waters in Asia."

"Japan wants the Kuril Islands. Japan celebrates a Day of Northern Territory, which means that Japan still has its greedy eyes on the Kuril Islands which belong to the USSR."

"Japan intensifies its anti-Soviet campaign. Militarism is on the increase since Nakasone became prime minister. The Japanese military budget and aggressive programs have expanded rapidly. American-Japanese military co-operation and activities have increased. In fact, Japan has become the U.S. gendarme in the region against the Soviet Union. But, the USSR has always wanted and still wants normal relations with Japan."

"Japan wants return of Kuril Islands. Extreme right circles in Japan claim other sovereign territories. Day of North Territory is an imperialistic event. The Japanese government unofficially supports such events by emphasizing the Soviet threat."

"The Japanese military budget will be increased annually by 6.7 percent."

"Tokyo and Washington continue to strengthen military relations. Japan under U.S. direction is increasing the size and scope of activities of its self-defense forces. This goes against the Japanese constitution."

"The Japanese prime minister insists that the government increase its military forces in order to support U.S. imperialism in Asia."

"The Pentagon continues to expand the facilities at the USAF Base in Misawa, Japan in preparation for F-16s and nuclear weapons."

For over three years, the editors of Red Star have allocated to China over three percent of its total foreign coverage--in February it was less than one percent. In February, the six articles pertaining to China reported that:

- Chinese military leaders visit Thailand. China has been using Thai territory to establish camps for Pol Pot bands that conduct raids on Kampuchean villages. China encourages tension in the region.
- Laos criticizes Chinese aggression in border region. Chinese military have frequently opened fire on Laotians. Laos prefers peaceful relations with China.
- Vietnam denies Chinese claims that its military forces shelled Chinese border areas.
- No progress is made in Chinese-Indian negotiations on border issues.
- U.S. Secretary of State Schultz arrives in Beijing for talks. China indicates that US-Chinese relations are improving.

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased somewhat in February 1983--it was 2.43 percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1).

The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics:

- Anti-socialist groups in Poland maintained close contacts with the United States. Many were spies for the CIA.
- Washington hires former spies. A Polish writer (Naider) who was a spy for the U.S. is now director of the Polish Department of Radio Free Europe. Many other former spies have been helped by the U.S.
- Polish police arrest ten members of the underground.
- Polish Defense Ministry hosts a party conference to discuss unity, nationalism and party activities and influence on the Polish armed forces.
- Western radio stations increase number of propaganda broadcasts supporting Solidarity and strikes in Poland.
- Solidarity members are sent to prison by military tribunal.

Sourth Africa continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet Press. In February, the Kremlin underscored the following topics:

- The Pentagon continues and increases its military activities in South Africa.
- Racist South Africa regularly flies over Mozambique to gather intelligence and supply guerrillas with weapons. South Africa also trains guerrillas in secret military bases.
- A military tribunal in Mozambique find members of South African National Opposition Movement guilty. Many are foreigners. They receive prison terms, and five insurgents are shot.
- NATO and the U.S. aid South Africa in conducting guerrilla (diversionist) activities against nearby countries.

The principal focus of Soviet propaganda in regard to events and activities in Pakistan stressed the following topics: (1) Pakistan continues to feverishly build-up its armed forces--obtaining missiles from the U.S., Sweden and France; (2) India is disturbed by the massive U.S. military aid to Pakistan--this causes increased tension in the area; (3) Pakistan is increasing military activities near the Indian border, and (4) the first group of F-16s are deployed on air bases close to India--New Delhi is worried.

In regard to events in Central America, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

El Salvador

- In the past week alone, 285 were killed in El Salvador. Many were killed by security forces.
- Reagan continues to arm the bloody Salvadoran dictatorship.
- U.S. government is increasing its military commitment and involvement in El Salvador.
- Evil intentions. Reagan continues military intervention in El Salvador, will not allow revolution to succeed. U.S. is strengthening its military bases in the region in order to prevent revolutions.
- The Salvadoran revolutionaries continue courageous battle against bloody dictatorship. Fierce fighting occurs in Department of Usulutan.
- The Salvadoran revolutionaries continue successful operations against government forces.

Honduras

- Joint US-Honduras maneuvers near Nicaragua are a threat to that government; over 6,000 troops participate in provocative exercises.
- Maneuvers are part of the U.S. preparations to attack Nicaragua. They have heightened tension in the region. These are the largest U.S. military maneuvers ever held in that region.

Guatemala

- Guatemalan planes and helicopters violate Mexican air space to bomb camps of Guatemalan refugees. Mexico protests, and claims that U.S. support of Guatemala is the heart of the problem.

Nicaragua

- Nonaligned countries hold conference in Managua. They express solidarity with Nicaragua and criticize the U.S. military intervention in the region.
- Washington is responsible for tension in the area.

- Nicaragua will defend itself. Big Pine maneuvers are a threat to Nicaragua.
- CIA-trained counterrevolutionary bands clash with Nicaraguan forces in border regions. Nicaraguan forces seize weapons and kill many of the counterrevolutionaries.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for February 1983, 73 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented (a very high) 74 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1983											1982				
	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN		
Soviet Military	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%		
Domestic Politics ...	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%		
Economy/Technology ..	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%		
Society/Culture	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%		
Foreign Affairs	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%		
Other	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	09%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Activities of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is a subject treated cautiously by Soviet editors. However, in February, a series of feature articles reported the following in regard to Soviet military activities and/or events in Afghanistan:

- Many challenges and problems arise for Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan -- quite a few (soldiers) meet the challenges successfully.
- Atrocities against Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan have been reported.

- Several officers have been awarded medals for military service in Afghanistan.
- The Order of Red Star is awarded to an officer who excelled in military service in Afghanistan.
- Several Soviet soldiers assist the Afghanistan Army in snow removal and road maintenance.

A communist propaganda slogan highlighted in February exhorted that the "USSR officially supports peace, but will always defend itself!" The editors of Red Star repeatedly underscored that the Soviet Army and Navy face its greatest challenge, and the military "must improve military readiness so they can meet the (US-NATO) threat from the outside."

Again in February, the Soviet press and media emphasized that the "USSR and its allies continue to support peace and nuclear disarmament." A selected list of headlines and abstracts from Red Star relating to the Soviet view of arms control and reduction are listed below:

"Non-aligned countries and many anti-war movements support peace and disarmament. This has put the U.S. and NATO in a very difficult position. They must negotiate or lose credibility in Europe. USSR supports a step-by-step disarmament program which would include an end to developing new nuclear systems, and an end to producing materials for such weapons. The Soviet Union wants to decrease the number of nuclear weapons and completely eliminate all nuclear weapons."

"The Nuclear Freeze is supported by the majority of members of the United Nations."

"The USSR has consistently and persistently supported nuclear disarmament, but the U.S. refuses to get serious at the Geneva talks. In fact, Washington continues to increase its military power and to act as if nuclear war is survivable and no threat to the world."

"The USSR wants to avert threat of nuclear war, and is concerned about the fate of the world. The USSR supports nuclear disarmament. The Soviet delegation in Geneva supports ending of all nuclear tests."

"The world press praise the Soviet initiatives supporting peace and nuclear disarmament."

"New Soviet initiative at Vienna talks. Both NATO and Warsaw Pact countries should reduce number of troops in Europe by at least 900,000. The USSR would withdraw

20,000 troops from East Germany and 20,000 from central Europe, if the U.S. withdrew 13,000 troops."

The 65th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR was celebrated on February 23. In several feature articles, Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, and other military officials emphasized that:

- The Soviet military forces support peace and disarmament.
- The U.S.-NATO military build-up is a direct threat to the Soviet Union.
- The heart of the military policy of the Soviet Union is Leninist teaching about the defense of Socialism.
- The armed forces must continue their good work to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

MILITARY/SUBJECT	1983							1982						
	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAY	FEB	
Military Discipline/Morale	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	
Soviet History/WW II ..	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	
Military Logistics	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	
Arms Control	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	
Other Military	04%	---	01%	01%	00%	01%	02%	02%	03%	02%	01%	02%	02%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

In February 1983, six percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over 12 percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. As in previous months, articles critical in tone continued to emphasized that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- All units must do better to conserve food, energy and other resources.
- Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

The amount of space and number articles about Soviet military exercises and training decreased by eight percent in February (see Table 7). The major thrust of Red Star articles pertaining to training emphasized the following topics:

- Night training is important. Air Force units must have more practice in night tactical training--must be able to hit targets at night.
- Night is a valuable ally in military operations. Night tactical training of Soviet units is important. Soldiers should be able to act as quickly and efficiently at night as during the day.
- Night training. Soviet units should be able to use their weapons and vehicles at night, with the same skill as during the day.

- Theory into practice. In school young officers receive instructions and training in general and specific military subjects. However, they should understand how to put theory into practice.
- Pilot training. Officers are encouraged to develop and use training devices to supplement pilot training. Bad weather, at times, does not permit pilots to fly, so effective classroom training equipment can make all the difference.
- Men must work as a team. Due to poor organization and team work, several units fail to pass their weapons competition training.
- Air defense units excel in tactical training because the regimental commander insists on extensive training for young and inexperienced officers. The old must teach the young.
- Work as a team. A young lieutenant excels in leadership and the performance of duties. He spends time with his men, they respect his knowledge and admire him--they all work as a team.
- Team effort and hard work characterize the ideal air defense regiment. Men must practice in tactical training, obey officers quickly and be loyal to USSR and CPSU. Officers must be professional and dedicated leaders and communists.
- Commanders must set the example and be strict. The successful fulfillment of the goals for military training and the improvement of military readiness and discipline depend on the example that is set by the commander. He must be demanding, strict and professional.
- Repeated mistakes in training must be avoided. All officers must be professional, strive to excel, and be demanding and strict.

A selected group of abstracts of Red Star articles (from February 1983) that were, for the most part, critical in tone and substance of Soviet troop indoctrination, discipline and morale are listed below:

"Gentle, persistent re-education is the answer. Political officers must teach religious oriented soldiers and officers the deception and falseness of religion. Rudeness, abuse, teasing and mocking are not recommended in dealing with religious soldiers--gentle, persistent re-education is the answer."

"Party must admit mistakes. The Red Star severely criticized Communist Party officials for not admitting a serious error. Two years ago, an officer was slandered by his neighbor and denounced by the party. The accused was not guilty, he wrote to Red Star about his problem. An investigation exonerated the accused. Meanwhile, his

wife had a nervous breakdown, and both had to retire from their jobs. After many Red Star articles, the party admitted that it made a mistake."

Loyalty to country and CPSU. "Komsomol organizations in the armed forces must teach men loyalty. They should teach the history of World War II and Soviet heroism. Men should learn to emulate World War II heroism and traditions."

An officer is falsely accused of gathering ashberries for cognac. "The Red Star investigates the situation and clears his name. However, the officer decided that he needed to relate better with his men, otherwise resentment of his men might cause similar problems in the future."

"Political classes should be interesting and stimulating; soldiers should be encouraged to discuss party activities and ideology. Political officers must inform men about latest policy and communist goals."

Party should influence every aspect of the armed forces. "Every military party member must be active, and he must criticize himself and others about performance. Critical analyses of the military situation should be a major topic of party meetings."

"Officer is reprimanded for neglecting military duties."

Morale problem. "The Red Star urges commanders to follow daily schedules. A commander did not follow his training schedule, as a result the men had lunch at 7 PM and dinner at 2 AM. This had a negative effect on morale in the unit."

Calls it like he sees it. "A commander is hard working, disciplined, honest and dedicated. No one in his unit could get away with indifference or laziness. The commander's one flaw was that he was tactless and could not relate well with his men. Finally, the men in his unit communicated this to him, and he improved."

Brutality. "Red Star criticized commanding officers who get away with threats, false arrests and brutality."

Illegal use of government funds. "The Red Star criticizes an officer for stealing government funds. The money was to be paid to the men in his unit. He took the money to pay for missing silverware, but used it on personal things. His fellow officers did not report him."

Political training must improve. "Political training must be demanding and strict. Men must be taught to respect authority and discipline."

Improve discipline. "A conference is held at the main political directorate of Soviet Army and Navy to discuss the need to improve military discipline."

Complacent. "An Officer criticizes men who are good and even excellent in training and the performance of their duties but who will not strive for higher performance. They are complacent and content to stay at the same level."

"Political officers should work harder to strengthen discipline and conscientiousness of soldiers in military units."

Poor job performance. "The Red Star criticizes an officer who performs poorly on the job, he blames others for his faults. He also sends a letter to Red Star blaming everyone but himself."

Red Tape. "A newly assigned officer does not get paid because of long delays in obtaining proper orders. This practice is bad on morale in the armed forces."

Teach men respect for authority. "Unit officers must teach men to respect authority, regulations and the law. Officers must be strict and demanding, but not rude to their men. Punishment must fit the crime. Yelling and cussing at men destroy morale. Officers must get to know their men."

"Major goals for political officers are to improve military readiness, discipline and training. More meetings should be held to analyze the results of training and the state of morale and discipline in military units."

Slanders commanding officer. "The Red Star criticizes the writer of a letter to the editor who slanders his commanding officer for eliminating dishonesty and negligence at his new post. The commanding officer was only doing his duty."

No room for complacency. "The Young and inexperienced officers learn best when they are guided and helped by older and more experienced officers. There is no room for complacency. After one goal is reached, another must be set."

Rumors. "Spreading rumors on military installation can lead to many problems. Soldiers who spread rumors should be punished. 'I heard' is no justification for spreading rumors."

Black market activities will be punished. "The Commanders who control military stores and commissaries must try (better) to supply their men with adequate services and goods. Employees should serve with a good attitude and must obey their superiors and regulations. Black market activities of any sort will be severely punished."

Waste in the armed forces. "The Military units are exhorted to conserve fuel and supplies. Officers must strengthen conservation programs."

"Commanders must be concerned with the welfare of their men. If the troops do not receive adequate housing (individual and family), troop morale is low."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to the United States.

During February 1983, the editors of Red Star published seven cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
Military Assistance	5
CIA	7

Баста в себе целью превратить Норвегию в плацдарм, направляемый против СССР, заправили НАТО ускоренными темпами завозят тяжелое американское военное снаряжение и боевую технику в центральные районы страны. (На газет).



АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ «КУРОЧКА-РЫБКА».

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

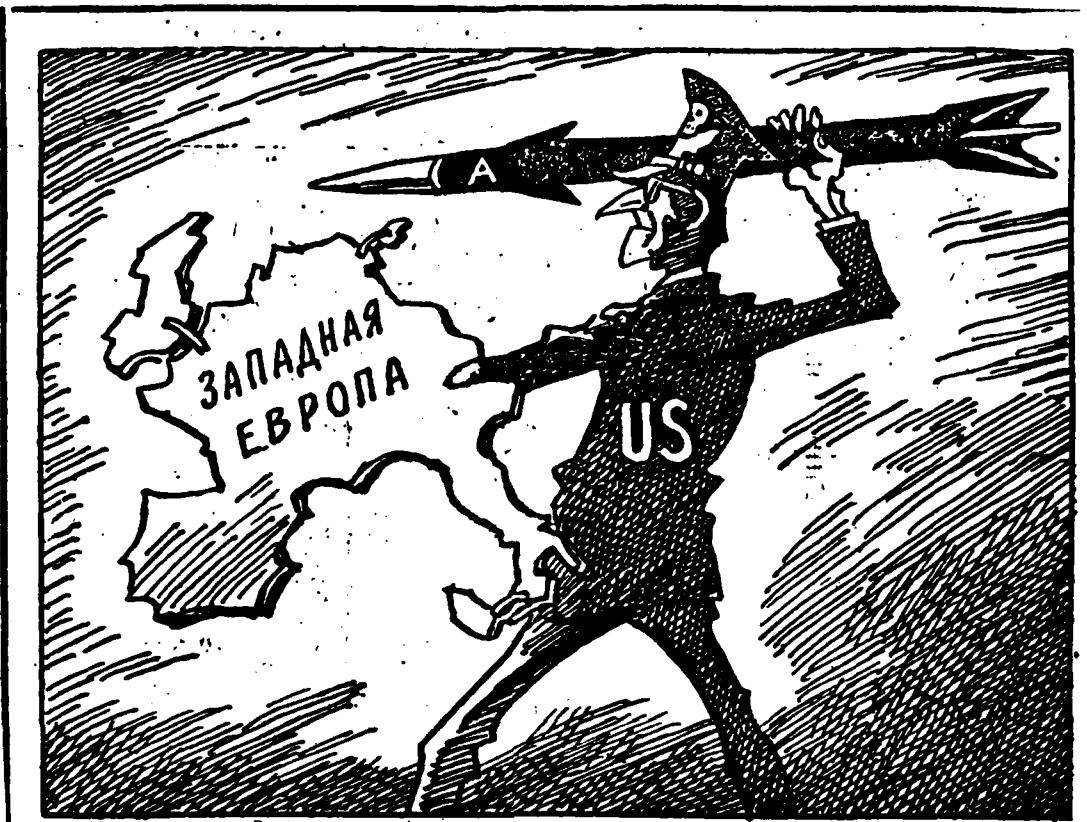
NATO is bringing U.S. military arms and technology into central regions of Norway, attempting to turn Norway into a base against the USSR.

The American "golden goose".



U.S. is pressuring Japan even more, attempting to make her carry the same military obligations that NATO's West European countries are carrying.

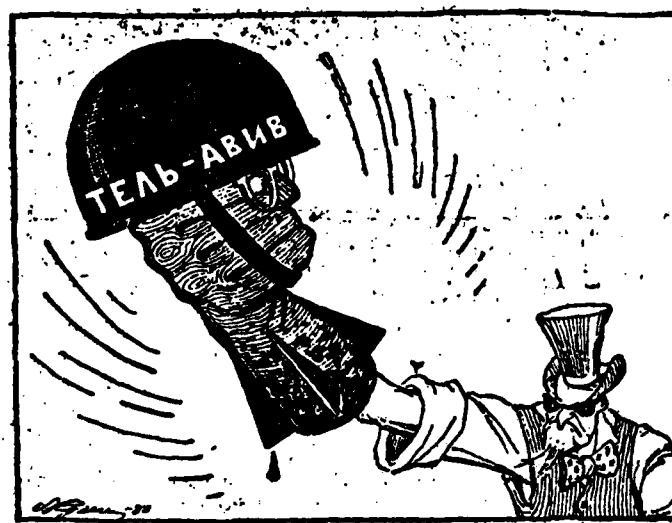
Getting caught up...



Европой заслонившись ловко,
Ракету взял на изготовку.

Рис. В. ШАХОВА

Cleverly shielding itself with Europe, the U.S. is holding its missile ready.



Кулак агрессии.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

Fist of aggression.

Американская печать сообщает о якобы выраженном
Белым домом недовольстве по поводу оккупационной
израильской политики на Западном берегу реки Иордан.
В то же время Израиль остается самым крупным
получателем военной помощи от США.

(Из газет)



ПРИТВОРСТВО И ПОТВОРСТВО

Рис. Н. Смирнова

The U.S press is reporting about White House's supposed displeasure about Israeli occupation policy on West Bank. At the same time, Israel continues to be the largest importer of U.S. military aid.

Pretense and repetition.

Новое руководство для ЦРУ

Фельстон

В Вашингтоне с большой помпой провозгласили так называемую «Программу демократии и публичной дипломатии».

Суть ее сводится к тому, что США намерены теперь не тайком, а в открытую осуществлять массированное вмешательство в дела других государств, наставлять всему миру американские порядки как единственно возможные и обязательные.

Белый дом так увлечен своим новым произведением, что, кажется, еще чуть-чуть и его, в качестве основного предмета, начнут преподавать в школах США. До этого дела пока не дошло, однако можно не сомневаться, что в некоторых заведениях уже приступили к детальному изучению «программы». Итак...



Program of democracy and public diplomacy.

Под защитой американских властей в США проживают сотни оставшихся живыми нацистских военных преступников, выдачи которых неоднократно требовали правительства СССР и других государств.

(Из газет).



ТЕПЛОЕ МЕСТЕЧКО.

Рис. В. СОКОЛОВА.

Hundreds of unpunished Nazi war criminals are living under U.S. protection. The USSR and their governments have demanded their extradition.

A friendly spot.

END

FILMED

6-83

DTIC